

GOOD AND BAD CITIES

A city or a community is no better and no worse than the people who live in it.

If it is a good city or a community it is because good people live there. If it is a bad city or a bad community it is because bad people live there.

If a city or a community is noted for lawlessness, it is because the people who live there are either lawless or given to vice or are willing for that condition to exist.

So that when an effort is to be made to make a city or a community better, the first step is to make the people better.

A city, a community, is made up of individuals, and the character of the city or community is established by striking an average as to the character of the individuals living there.

A man's reputation is made by his acts—by his daily life. The same thing is true of a city or a community.

Good people may live in a bad city, but if the reputation of the city is bad it is a sure sign that the good people are in a minority. The bad people are in a majority.

It is also a sign that the good people have not been very active in asserting themselves. For whenever they try, the good people can take charge of things; they can go to work and make their city a good city.

If a city remains bad, it is because the people who make up the city are not putting forth the efforts to make it a good city.—Anderson Mail.

IN LANCASTER

The Evidence Is Supplied By Local Testimony.

Mrs. W. L. Byrd, S. Main street, Lancaster, says: "Two of the family have taken Doan's Kidney Pills with splendid results. Both had weak kidneys and suffered from backaches. In one case the kidneys and bladder seemed to be inflamed and there was a lot of trouble from the kidney secretions. Dropsical symptoms also appeared. We were much pleased with the prompt relief Doan's Kidney Pills brought."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Byrd recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUES

"In the old homes and in the old school-rooms there bloomed a nosegay of old-fashioned virtues as sweet as a nosegay of heliotrope and mignonette." Grace Latimer Jones once wrote in the Woman's Home Companion. These virtues were obedience, fortitude, diligence, reverence, courtesy, simplicity and thrift.

If these virtues are indeed "out of fashion" with children, or their elders, it is a great pity, and somebody should try to bring them back into style.

The children of long ago were taught to obey. They were better soldiers than those of to-day. When the order to march is given, the soldier obeys, without asking the reason for the command, or complaining that he is weary.

The children of long ago had the virtue called fortitude. They sat on hard, wooden benches at school and studied books that bore small resemblance to the attractive school books of to-day. "In describing that hard voyage of the Pilgrims, made in the little bark, Mayflower, Governor Winthrop proudly remarks that not a child showed 'fear or dismayed peril.'"

The children of long ago were diligent. They studied faithfully, when learning to read and write was more of a task than now. Do modern school teachers err in supposing that the way to make children happy is to amuse them?

When children abuse their books, show no respect for those in authority, deface public buildings, etc., they are lacking in reverence. Life is a commonplace thing without reverence in the heart to make it worth while. To the reverent soul there is worth and dignity in the small tasks of every day, and life itself is a wonderful thing.

Let us not neglect, with all our teaching, to teach good manners. Not many of us are in danger of being too courteous to others. "Give even a little boy something definite to do and say when he is to appear in public. Make him feel that he has his own modest role to play well or ill. Teach him a formula with which to greet the comers. One can scarcely be too explicit in directions to the young."—Lucia B. Cook, in Southern School News.



Witch and Clowns in El-El, Opera House April 7. Miss Agnes Bryan, the Witch, and Messrs. Mackey and Johnson, the Clowns.

THE WORLD AND THE WATER WAGON

(William Allen White, Editor and Author, in Boston Advertiser.)

A curious thing is this world-wide agitation against the sale of alcoholic liquors; Russia stops the sale of vodka; Germany restricts the manufacture of beer; France shuts down on the sale of absinthe, and England seriously considers the prohibition of all liquor traffic. These are some of the larger manifestations of the movement against drinking. But in every country the ban of insurance companies it put upon the drinking man. The railroad employe all over the civilized world to-day, must be so nearly a teetotaler that the old glad life of unrestricted booze-fighting passed from him forever. The coming of steam and electricity has done many things to change the face of civilization, but by speeding up machinery, steam and electricity have changed the face of the skilled laborer more than anything else. They have bleached him out. The hard drinker can't hold his job in any factory to-day where efficiency methods are used.

As men in the machine rooms have had to stop drinking, the increased speed they have generated has compelled a faster pace in the office. Office men all over the world are dropping liquor. Ten years ago bad form consisted in carrying too much liquor into a day's work at the office. Twenty years ago, bad form expressed itself in being drunk during working hours. Fifty years ago a protracted spree was frowned upon. But to-day the man who breezes into the office after lunch with the aroma of a beer or a cocktail about him, is viewed with suspicion. If not with alarm. Personal liberty is getting more of a jolt from the customs of civilization than it is from the laws in the local option and the prohibition states. For, as a matter of fact, the law merely follows public opinion. The change in the constitution of a state comes only after the habits of a considerable minority—if not a majority—have changed.

It is not prohibitory law that is closing the breweries so much as it is the wise little man in the factory and in the office who quietly decides without putting on a parade after his decision, that he will cut out the booze. When he and his neighbors meet to talk it over, the town goes dry, and the state, when enough counties are dry, itself moves out of the wet column. And the liquor dealers' association views with alarm, and blames its troubles upon the prohibition ranks. They are glad of the honor conferred. But they really don't deserve it.

For the liquor dealers themselves are largely to blame for the wave of teetotalism that is sweeping the world. The liquor dealer has organized his business upon the wrong basis. He is trying to sell his product through the saloon. And the saloon as a sales agency is all bad. It is bad, because of two things: First, because it is run on a theory of over stimulating the consumption of the product, and over-stimulation of the sale, is the one thing which produces the evil of drink; and the second fault of the saloon comes from the fact that in every American community at least, the saloon is hooked up with vice and corruption. A mighty organized civilization will not permit

a man to over-drink. And a decent community sooner or later will rebel against any institution within its borders which is allied with the gambler, the prostitute and the election thief. And always the saloon tries to make men drink too much. And then tries to hold its place in the community by an alliance with vice. So men quit drinking, and they vote against the saloon as the first step in self-defense and civic righteousness.

Every election sees the dry territory widening. The saloon fight is a lost cause. Only one thing can save the liquor traffic in this world, and that is the liquor traffic itself. It must cease being a hog. It must put itself upon a status where decent men can defend it. And decent men can not defend the saloon as it stands to-day. Doubtless if sugar dealers were to go into a sales agency which would try to make the people eat vastly too much candy and then would ally itself with touts and gamblers and prostitutes in every town to hold its rights to make people consume too much sugar, the sugar business would fall into disrepute. And the liquor business will find itself fighting a hopeless fight until it abolishes the saloon, puts itself upon the basis of any other commodity—as say clothes, pins, mackerel, dress goods, or nails; and instead of trying to over-stimulate its sales through the saloon, take its chances over the counter with the rest of the world's goods, and gets out of politics.

IF YOUR PAPER DOES NOT COME

Should you miss your paper through the mails before you jump on the rural carrier or the postmaster thing a little, and if necessary make some investigation. That is investigate yourself, and see if it is not barely possible that you yourself are to blame for its not coming. The probability is your time is out, and although you received a polite notice from this office calling your attention to the expiration of your subscription with the request that if you wished the paper continued to let us know in terms emphatic enough to have included with the request the where-withal to keep it coming, you paid no attention to it. This will explain the trouble, and the only worry you need have is to let us know your desire in the premises.

We are not sending out papers to persons whose subscriptions have expired nor are we taking new subscriptions without the cash. Only a day or two since we had a note from a very reliable gentleman asking that we send him the paper for one year, but there was nothing to back up the request. We simply replied that we were mighty sorry not to have him as a subscriber, but we were not selling goods on time and if he really wanted the paper to come across as we were having all other people do.—Greenwood Daily Journal.

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WILL TIMES BE GOOD OR HARD AFTER THE WAR?

No man can positively say what the economic conditions will be after peace is declared. But every man is entitled to a guess. And our guess is that those who expect hard times to follow are mistaken.

The arguments for a pessimistic forecast are that billions of wealth has been destroyed and unprecedented debt incurred, and that consequently the creative power of capital and the buying power of international purchasers will be greatly decreased. Hence less production, less trade and a period of hard times.

The argument is based upon the accepted economic doctrine that saving and hoarding and keeping clear of debt make a nation rich, prosperous and busy. But it happens that the facts of history do not square with this theory, and it is a strange thing that financiers and political economists can not see this truth and discard the theory.

The surest and indeed the only way in which a man or a corporation can become very rich and prosperous is to borrow continually. To be solvently in debt in constantly increasing sums is the secret of all big business growth and profit.

And the bigger a solvent nation's indebtedness grows, so that the borrowed principal is well spent, the more that nation increases its National production, profit and working capital.

Now as to wealth destruction. No man ever becomes greatly rich and prosperous by timid saving and hoarding. He becomes rich by liberal and constantly increasing spending. The only wealth that produces more wealth is dynamic wealth—wealth in motion, wealth being exchanged and consumed.

Applied to masses of people or to groups of nations, the penny-saved, penny-earned maxim of current economic teaching is profoundly erroneous. It is the penny spent, penny gained and a tenth gained that makes riches, plenty and prosperity.

We destroy every year in this country farm products and manufactures to the value of at least \$2,000,000,000—and if we checked the destruction of this wealth by so much as one-tenth, we would have hard times; and if we checked it by so

SPRINGTIME AND COTTON

With the advent of spring, we always receive sundry communications relative to what would be done in city and country, and more especially in the country. At this time, the situation in regard to our rural contingent is of more than ordinary importance, for it seems like we will have a new situation thrust upon us, no matter how stoically we resist it. Every year we have some one preaching about the decrease in cotton, and the necessity for diversification and production of the things required for home use.

This season this preaching has a strong text to back up the doctrines which are being expounded. With everything we eat and wear getting up in the pictures, so to speak, it behooves the people of the city and the country to join in a co-operative effort toward cheaper production and more effective selling, so as to reduce this feature to a minimum of cost.

Besides having before us all the ordinary features to dwell upon, the boll weevil stares the cotton planter of the Augusta district squarely into the face, and makes it more imperative than ever before that some radical departure be taken from the old agricultural methods.

We are told that in the west, where the use of fertilizer is less marked than in Georgia, the bankers and the business men are exerting every energy in an effort to prevent the farmers from increasing their acreage in cotton. We are mutely wondering if our business men who are more intimately concerned are doing something in this direction. It seems that this is the opportune time for some direct and effective efforts to be put forth to help the farmer meet the emergency that is bound to arise. The business man is going to be affected just as much as the farmer, and we should do something and it should be done in the immediate future.

Unless we can promote the progress and prosperity of the country, we cannot expect to do very much toward making country life more enjoyable. We can talk of improved grounds, beautiful homes, better out-buildings, fenced pastures and pleasant places incessantly, but unless we provide some material and substantial method whereby these things may be obtained, little will be accomplished.

The Augusta territory holds unlimited resources that are only waiting for the touch of the master artisan for the development of the country as a whole, and when this key is touched, the city and country alike will respond as if by magic, and we shall see a new empire rise more splendid than even the accomplishments which have been recorded in the last half century.—Augusta Chronicle.

GLYCERINE AND BARK PREVENT APPENDICITIS

The simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-Ika, astonishes Lancaster people. Because Adler-Ika acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel. ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler-Ika is astonishing. Lancaster Pharmacy.

much as one-half, all the business of the nation would be bankrupt in ninety days.

Since this seemingly amazing paradox is true, and always has been true, we confidently look forward to seeing a long period of intensely active wealth production in Europe and in this country after peace has come, accompanied by brisk world exchange and profitable and prosperous times.

And we feel pretty sure that five years from now The Georgian can refer to this forecast with that feeling of righteous self-satisfaction with which even a modest man says: "I told you so!"—Atlanta Georgian.

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